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The Grammatical Appendix includes twenty-six pages of tabulated forms and thirty-seven of syntax, the latter having, under each head, references to six grammars commonly used. The principles are for the most part clearly and briefly stated, and are illustrated by examples taken from Caesar; but the typography does not present the material clearly to the eye, and there is perhaps more material than is really needed for second year work.

The thirty-four prose lessons comprise two exercises each, the first exercise consisting of the grammatical principles set forth in the references and notes of the lesson immediately concerned and a review of the principles already considered, the second serving as supplementary to the first, particularly as review. Exercise I of each lesson, regarded as the minimum requirement, has purposely been made short in order that the work may always be completed in one recitation period. Emphasis has been laid on the ablative absolute and indirect discourse, these subjects being introduced early and continued late. The sentences are short, but it might be questioned whether a few more examples and an additional meaning or two for the words in the vocabularies might not have rendered unnecessary the numerous bracketed suggestions in many of the sentences, and thus have given the pupil a chance to think for himself instead of becoming too dependent upon helps.

There is the usual introduction, and the book has eleven full-page illustrations — four colored — including especially good ones of a Roman camp and the construction of an *agger*. There are, besides, ten maps and battle-plans. The general vocabulary gives the pronunciation of proper names and the full forms of the principal parts of verbs.

While one hesitates to say that he approves of a book until he has used it, this one, for the reasons mentioned above, would seem at least worth a trial.

GIRLS' LATIN SCHOOL, Baltimore MARY E. HARWOOD

CORRESPONDENCE

The Classical Association of Pittsburgh and vicinity was honored on April the third by a visit from Dr. Charles Knapp. The Archaeological Society met with the Association to hear Dr. Knapp's lecture on The Roman Theater. This was a very instructive lecture. It is encouraging to hear such men as Dr. Knapp speak words of appreciation with reference to the study of Greek.

The last regular meeting of the Association was held on May 9, in the Fort Pitt Hotel. Dr. Riddle, of the Western Theological Seminary, addressed the Association. His subject was Dost Thou Know Greek? He said that in the days of Paul the Apostle any man who gave a negative answer to this question was considered a barbarian. It is Dr. Riddle's opinion that this is the proper way to classify men to-day. He deplores the commonplace attitude of so many who are concerned with the serious problems of education. The address bristled with wit and wisdom, commending to all who wish to possess a liberal culture an appreciative knowledge of Greek. This address was followed by a delightful luncheon at which Latin songs were sung and bright toasts given.

Prof. J. B. Hench, of Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh, gave an interesting report of the meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, which met in Washington, D. C., April 24-25.

This closed the first year of the Classical Association of Pittsburgh and Vicinity. Its members are looking with pleasure to the work of the coming year.

ANNA PETTY, *Secretary*

THE FIRE AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

In view of the inaccurate and exaggerated reports of the recent fire which did some damage at the Johns Hopkins University, I have been asked by the editors of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY to state the facts in so far as they concern the classical departments.

The blaze started on the fourth floor of McCoy Hall in the stack-room, and with the exception of a large loft above, which was somewhat scorched, the fire was confined to that room. Here were stored recent issues of the journals, the later parts of continued works such as Roscher's Lexicon and the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, new accessions, and, in general, such books and pamphlets as were waiting to be bound and catalogued. But even here the loss was less than might be expected; for during the summer the library staff had bound, catalogued, and removed to its permanent place every volume which was complete and ready to be bound, so that the damage, looked at from the classical point of view, consists in the temporary lack of a few books and journals which can easily be replaced. A fortunate circumstance is that the main classical order of the year was later than usual in coming in and, though received before the fire occurred, was still unopened in the basement.

Far greater than the direct loss from the fire was the damage caused by water in the Classical Library, which is on the third floor and directly under the stack-room. Streams of water flowed down the walls and over the cases until hundreds of books were injured more or less. In few instances, however, were volumes so soaked as to be useless; as a rule, the injury can be fully repaired by the bookbinder. As far as the archaeological collection is concerned, nothing was harmed except the exterior finish of showcases, which was tarnished by smoke and water, and one Roman amphora, which was knocked over and broken in the excitement. All things considered, a fire could scarcely have done less damage than this did; and with repairs imme-

diately undertaken and rapidly executed, nothing prevents the resumption of regular university work at the usual time, the first Tuesday in October.

H. L. WILSON

My attempt to give orally a brief outline of my paper on Greek Discoveries and Inventions at the meeting held in Washington recently led to a slight error in the report. I did not intend to ascribe to Apollonius a knowledge of the differential and integral calculus, as stated in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, I. 202, but to say that *Archimedes* employed processes which translated into modern mathematical symbols would be the integration of differential equations, and that these processes might have well suggested to a Newton or Leibnitz the invention of the infinitesimal calculus.

May 18, 1908 MILTON W. HUMPHREYS

RES VARIAE

We quote with pleasure the following "Obiter Dicta" from The Lawrence Latinist, a number of The Lawrence University Bulletin, published under the direction of the Latin Department of Lawrence University, in April, 1908:

"Latin is an essential instrument for the educated use of the English language".

"It should never be forgotten that Latin literature has largely contributed to making the life and literature of the civilized world to-day what it is".

"No study of the development of European institutions is possible without a knowledge of Latin, for in it are contained the records of the development of law, religion, literature and thought".

"A knowledge of the structure of the Latin language is the most valuable help to understanding the general principles of the European languages, and its regular and formal syntax is a valuable corrective to the loose phrasing which easily arises from the syntactical freedom of English".

"The most obvious obstacle to the popularity of the classics is of course their excellence. Hardly any one to-day reads literature of that grade in any language. If there were a large body of foolish or improper fiction in the ancient tongues, they would have no occasion to complain of neglect. This lack cannot now be supplied".—*Emily James Putnam.*

A teacher in a North Carolina school recently asked the pupils of the seventh grade to sketch the events surrounding Julius Caesar's death. A boy in the class wrote as follows:

"Caesar was killed by the ides of March. Somebody told him he had better watch out for the ides, but he said he wasn't afraid of them. One morning when he was going along the street a man said to him, the ides are here. And Caesar said, but they ain't all here. Then he went in the Senate House, and the ides were over in one corner. Directly one of them ran up and struck his dagger in Caesar's back, and then all the other ides stuck their daggers in him, and he fell over and died".—From Harper's Monthly Magazine, September, 1907.

Prof. H. Diels, in behalf of the commission that is preparing the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, reports to the Berlin Academy of Sciences that the third volume is in type down to *Carmen,* the fourth down to *Conventus,* and the proper names, separated from the rest of the material, to *Caesidius.*—*The New York Evening Post.*

Since the Olympic games were revived in 1896, this year is the first occasion on which they have coincided with the ancient Olympic lunar epoch. Among the ancient Greeks the date of the quadrennial Olympic games was regulated by the full moon next after the summer solstice. By coincidence rather than by design July 13, the opening day of the London games, was also the day of the first full moon after the summer solstice.

Falling as it did this year in the middle of the month, the coincidence becomes still more remarkable. By the Greek calendar the day of the full moon was always the 14th of the month, and therefore the present mid-July games at the stadium, judged by the moon's age, the month or the year, could hardly approximate nearer to the actual time of the national games of ancient Greece.—*New York Sun,* July 26.

Horace Epistles 2. 16 *iurandasque tuum per numen ponimus aras* has been translated, according to Prof. A. W. Hodgman, of the Ohio State University, by "we erect altars to be sworn *at* in your name".

The following translations were supplied by Prof. S. G. Ashmore, of Union College:

Terence Ph. 831-832 *otium ab senibus ad potandum ut habeamus*: "that I may produce a hatred by old men for drinking".

Horace Carm. 1. 22. 15-16 *nec Iubae tellus generat, Conum, arida tellus*: "nor does the land of Juba beget a lioness, a dry nurse".

Guglielmo Ferrero, author of a most suggestive work, The Greatness and Decline of Rome, is expected to arrive in America about October 15. He comes primarily to deliver a course of Lowell Institute lectures at Boston. Next he will go to Washington. It is hoped that he will be heard also at Columbia University. He has already been enthusiastically received in Paris and South America.

The Codex Vossianus of Lucretius has been elaborately reproduced by phototype at Leyden, by Sijthoff.